

State High Capacity Well Restrictions

| State | Well Restrictions |
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| Wisconsin | Wells over 70 gpm must not affect public water supplies; wells over 1400 gpm must assess impact on the environment to be permitted. |
| Nevada | Only domestic wells that draw less than 1,800 gpd do not require a permit. |
| South Dakota | Except for domestic wells under 25 gpm and distribution systems under 18 gpm all uses of water require a water right permit which can be obtained from the Water Management Board appointed by the Governor. |
| Oklahoma | A permit is required for any groundwater use other than domestic supply. |
| New Mexico | Acquiring the rights to use groundwater for other than domestic wells requires production of hydrographic surveys along with investigations of water supplies, stream systems and historical usage. |
| Arizona | For wells proposed to pump over 500 gpm or for multiple wells, well spacing and well impact must be determined by a hydrological study of projected declines in water levels due to the operation of a proposed well. Ten and 25 feet of drawdown over 5 years are cutoff for unreasonably increasing damage. |
| Utah | Groundwater Management Plans have limits on withdrawal rates and on well spacing. |
| Montana | Wells that pump over 35 gpm need a Beneficial Water Use Permit or Water Right. |
| Oregon | Pumping tests are required of all groundwater rights holders. Domestic and stock wells are exempt. |
| Wyoming | A permit is required prior to the drilling of any water well. Ground water rights are issued for the same beneficial uses as for surface water rights. |
| Washington | A permit is required for all water withdrawals over 5000 gallons per day except for Stock watering, Single or group domestic purposes, Industrial purposes, or Watering a lawn or non-commercial garden that is not larger than one-half acre. |
| Idaho | All wells more than 18 feet deep require a permit from IDWR. |
| Kansas | In control areas of intensive groundwater use the Chief Engineer may close the area to further appropriations, restrict withdrawals, or require rotation of pumping. Groundwater Management District Rules may have specific well restrictions. |
| Colorado | Non-exempt wells must be at least 600 feet apart or all well owner within 600 feet must approve. More restrictions apply in Designated Basins. |
| Texas | Controls have included well spacing and limits on the amount of withdrawal based on irrigated acreage. |
| California | Well spacing policies have not been adopted by California but Tehama County has adopted an ordinance with limits on well spacing. |
| Nebraska | New irrigation wells must be drilled at least 600 feet from any existing registered irrigation well under separate ownership. Industrial and certain water supply wells must be drilled at least 1000 feet from any registered existing irrigation well. Even stricter requirements may apply within groundwater management areas. |
| Florida | Permits are required for new consumptive use. |
| Minnesota | Permit required for SW or GW withdrawals over 10000 gpd. |
| Iowa | Water Use Permits are issued to convey the "right" to use the water if it can be shown to be "beneficial". A water use permit is required of any person or entity that withdraws at least 25,000 gallons in a 24-hour period during any calendar year, regardless of public water supply status. |
| Missouri | Water use registration is required for all SW and GW users that have the capacity to pump or divert 70 gallons or more per minute. |